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Laird's Nurseries

"FINER PLANTS FOR VIRGINIA GARDENS"

BROAD ST. ROAD TEL. 5-7439 RICHMOND 21, VIRGINIA

General Information About Laird's Nurseries

LAIRD'S NURSERIES was originated in 1938 by David E. Laird, the present owner. Since that time the plantings of Ornamental Nursery Stock have expanded to the present size of about 150 acres, with many more acres under cultivation in preparation for nursery planting. While this is not spectacular growth, it represents a lot of concentrated effort and cooperation on the part of the entire staff of experienced workers at Laird's. We are proud of our record of supplying high quality nursery stock to the home owners in this locality, during this period of expansion. It is the aim of all personnel at Lairds Nurseries to continue to maintain this high standard of quality.

In addition to supplying Choice Nursery Stock, we maintain a complete Landscape Department for the guidance of our customers. Our landscape men are ready and able at all times to help you with any problems pertaining to the landscaping of your grounds. You have but to telephone or write to avail yourself of this service.

We, of LAIRD'S NURSERIES, like to see visitors. We shall always try to make you feel welcome and serve you satisfactorily when you visit us. *Directions:* We are located on *Broad Street Road (U. S. Route 250) 5 miles west of the city limits.* The office is located at the nursery facing Broad Street Road and on the right, approaching from Richmond. Come to see us. Our mailing address is: Route 2, Richmond, Va.

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AZALEAS

We specialize in the production of high quality Azaleas. Our Azaleas can be successfully grown by anyone willing to give them a little special attention and extra care.

For the best results with Azaleas, prepare the soil thoroughly before planting. They must have an acid soil to survive. Soil may be made acid by adding aluminum sulphate and working well into the topsoil. Approximately one-fourth pound of aluminum sulphate per square yard of soil is usually sufficient. However, we think it is much better to replace the soil immediately around an Azalea when planting. For this purpose, leafmold and the top 2 inches of soil from underneath hardwood trees, preferably Oaks, is ideal. If humus is needed, peat moss may be mixed with the soil. Soil should be about one-half humus. Azaleas are not deep rooted plants, so should be thoroughly watered during dry weather, especially during the first year after planting. To be safe, examine them twice each week and soak when necessary.

DECIDUOUS AZALEAS

These Azaleas are excellent subjects for the wild garden. They also afford a range of colors not obtainable in evergreen Azaleas. Most effective planted in masses in combination with Broadleaf Evergreens or Evergreen Azaleas.

CALENDULACEA (*Flame Azalea*). A native of our Carolina mountains. Bears beautiful orange and bright gold flowers, as well as yellow and cream colors. At its best in May and June.

MOLLIS (*Chinese Azalea*). Shades of yellow, terracotta, apricot, and golden salmon. Blooms in April and May. Does best in partial shade.

NUDIFLORA (*Pinxterbloom Azalea*). A tall growing native Azalea similar to Calendulacea, but having delicate pink flowers.

YODOGAWA. Full double, rosy purple flowers of medium size.



Azalea Mollis



An Informal Planting

KURUME AZALEAS

The evergreen Japanese Azaleas. Rich, evergreen foliage and masses of colorful flowers make the Kurumes probably the most desirable of all Azaleas. Dwarf habit and slow growth.

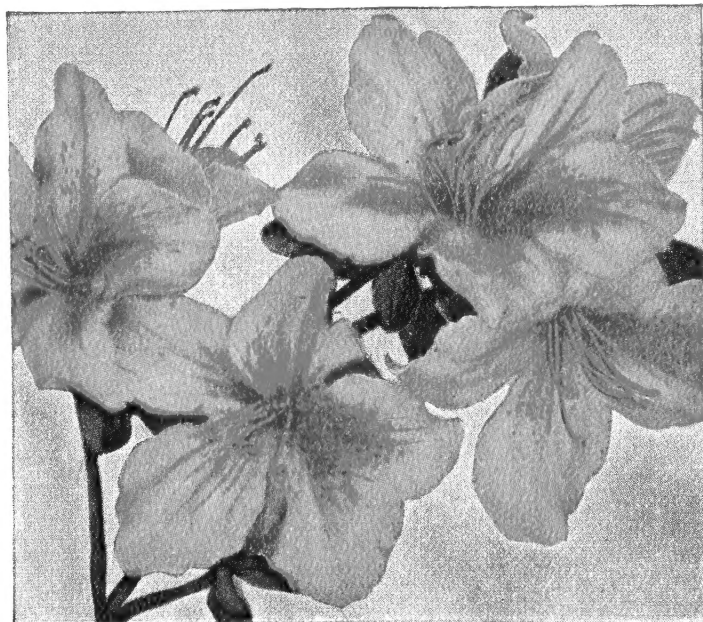
AMOENA SUPERBA. The dark purple flowers shade darker toward the center, while on the outside the purple shades to red. Hose-in-hose variety. Foliage is small, dark glossy green. Plants are compact and bushy.

BENIGIRI. Deep bright red, almost scarlet. Compact growth. Tall growing.

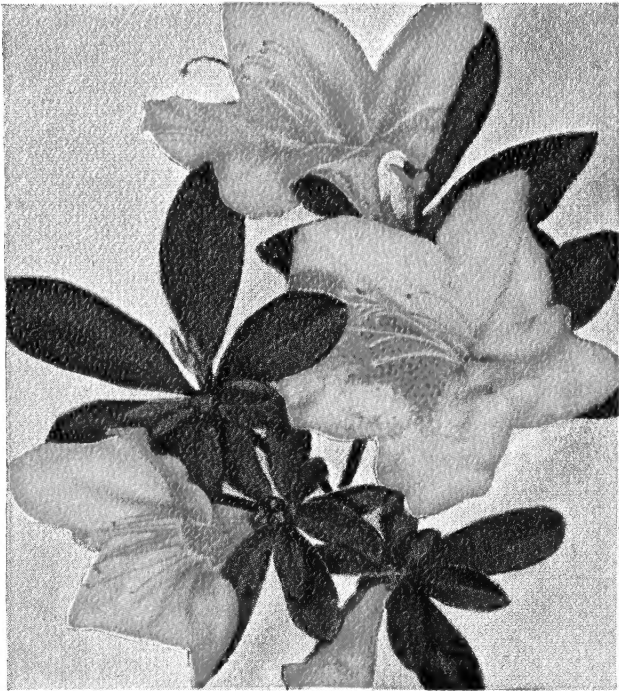
BRIDESMAID. Glowing salmon-pink flowers in very large clusters. Small, glossy, bright green foliage.

CORAL BELLS. Coral-pink, shaded deeper in the center; medium-sized hose-in-hose flowers profusely produced. The plants have small, round, glossy foliage.

HINODEGIRI. Glowing rosy scarlet flowers. This is one of the most brilliant of all the dwarf Azaleas and is a very profuse bloomer over a long period. Plants can be kept in dwarf condition.



Azalea Hinodegiri



Azalea Maxwelli

LAVENDER QUEEN. Beautiful, starry blooms of deep lavender. Dwarf, compact growth.

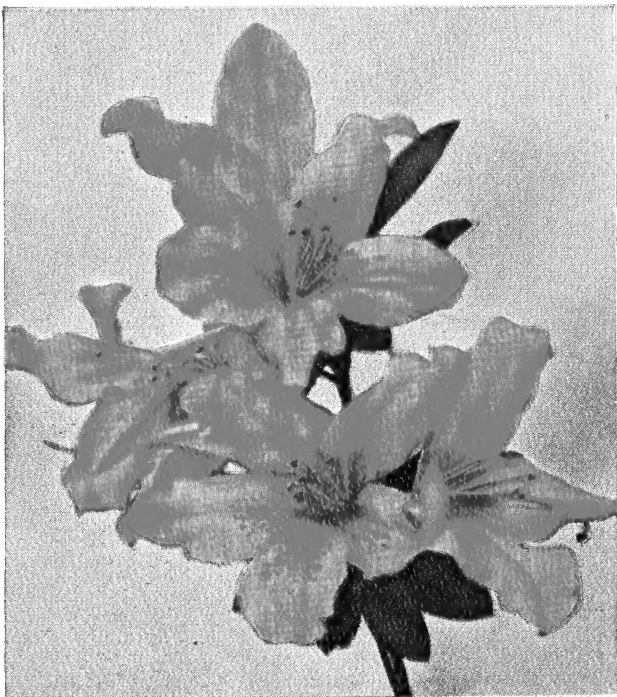
PINK PEARL. Hose-in-hose flowers of a lovely shade of salmon-rose shaded lighter in center. Blooms in quite large clusters.

SALMON BEAUTY. Large salmon-pink flowers of hose-in-hose type. Bright foliage.

SNOW. Large, pure white flowers borne profusely in good-sized clusters. Beautiful, glossy green foliage.

CHRISTMAS CHEER. Brilliant red flowers. Very dark green foliage. Earliest of the Kurumes.

YAYE-GIRI. Semi-double flowers of a lovely shade of salmon-red. Narrow foliage of a warm, intense green. A very showy and floriferous variety.



Azalea Benigiri

HARDY EVERGREEN AZALEAS

A miscellaneous group of Azaleas from many different families. Here are varieties of evergreen Azaleas varying greatly in color of foliage and flower, habit of growth and size. All are hardy.

DOUBLE MACRANTHA. Dark pink, hose-in-hose flowers. Late bloomer.

FUJIMAYO. The 2-in. double flowers are pale pink-lilac. A very delightful variety.

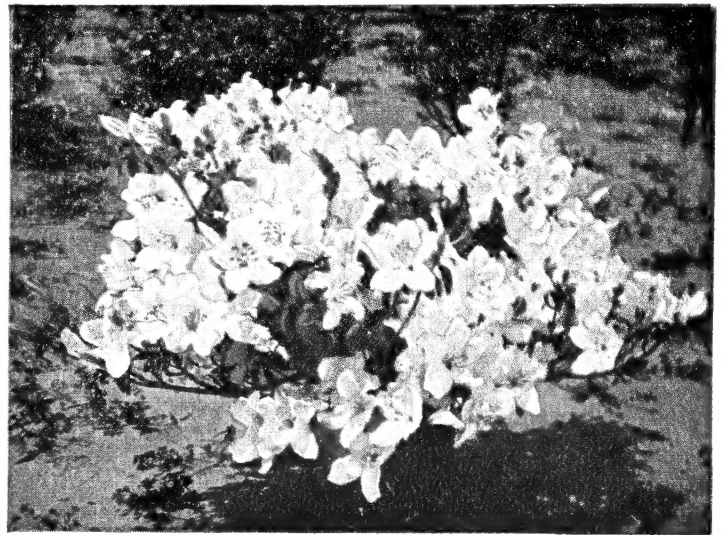
HARDY FIREFLY. Single, fiery red flowers of good size. A very hardy Azalea of compact growth.

HEXE. Large, hose-in-hose flowers of crimson-red on compact plants. Medium late flowering.

KAEMPFERI, CARMEN. Large flowers of beautiful, soft pink. Profuse blooming, strong grower.

KAEMPFERI, CLEOPATRA. Clear lilac pink, single flowers. Tall growing.

KAEMPFERI, PURPLE KING. Large, purple flowers. Compact, vigorous growth.



Azalea Ledifolia Alba

LEDIFOLIA ALBA. Pure white. Vigorous, profuse-blooming plants. One of the hardiest of this family.

LEDIFOLIA LILACINA. Large, single, lilac-colored blossoms. Heavy grower.

LEDIFOLIA ROSEA. Pale pink, medium-sized flowers. Medium growth, bushy.

MACRANTHA. Large, single, salmon-red flowers, similar to Hinodegiri. Compact, dark green, glossy foliage. Very late blooming.

MAXWELLI. Large, single flowers, 2 in. in diameter, deep rose with darker spots. Low-broad-growing plants. Very hardy.

ORCHID. Deep lilac-pink flowers of medium size. Dark green foliage. Dwarf, compact plant.

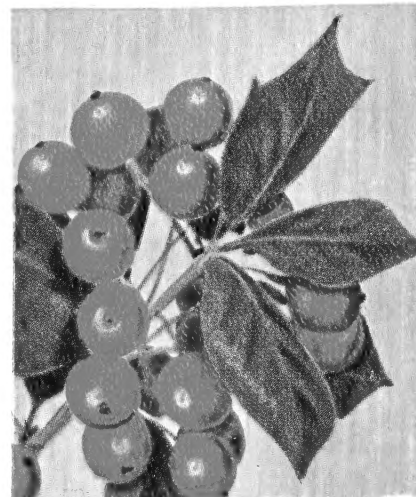
POUKHANENSIS (*Korean Azalea*). Clear, rosy lavender flowers spotted with purplish brown on the upper lobe. Flowers are large, very fragrant, and produced in large quantities in early May. Strong-growing, hardy, attractive foliage in the Fall.

Broadleaved Evergreens

Here is a large group of Evergreen Shrubs to give year-round beauty. There is a wide variety, many offering beautiful flowers as well as rich green foliage and bright berries in Fall and Winter. Most of the Broadleafs are of relatively easy culture, often thriving under adverse conditions where other Evergreens refuse to grow. Almost all varieties are readily controlled by pruning, which may be done at any time during the year. There is no other group of plants so satisfactory as the Broadleafs. We believe that any planting should have a variety of these shrubs in order to produce the most pleasing result.



Buxus Suffruticosa
Dwarf Boxwood



Ilex Cornuta Burfordi
Chinese Holly

COTONEASTER decora conspicua. Low spreading plant with tiny leaves. Pink flowers and red berries.

C. franchetti. Tall growing with blue-green foliage and orange berries.

C. repens. Prostrate growth. Small, dark green leaves, white flowers and red berries.

C. salicifolia. Tall weeping growth, willow-like leaves and a profusion of coral red berries.

ELAEAGNUS pungens. Dark green leaves, silvery beneath. Fast growing. Useful for hedges or foundation planting. Thrives in sun or shade.

E. pungens fruitlandi. An interesting variation with larger, more pointed leaves than the type.

EUONYMUS japonica. A thick, bushy shrub with shining green foliage.

E. patens. A profusion of orange-red fruit similar to Bittersweet. Tall spreading growth.

E. pulchellus. Very dwarf evergreen with small, Boxwood-like foliage. Excellent for low borders or hedges.

E. radicans coloratus. See "Vines and Ground Covers."

E. vegetus. Semi-trailing vine with round leaves and orange fruit. Broad spreading growth.

ABELIA, Edward Goucher. A new introduction. Bushy, compact growth. Beautiful lavender-pink, bell shaped flowers from May to frost.

A. grandiflora. Glossy-foliaged plants which can be pruned to any height. White flowers flushed pink from May to October.

AUCUBA japonica. Large, thick green leaves on bushy, compact plants. Likes shade.

A. japonica variegata. Similar to above except leaves are attractively mottled green and yellow.

BERBERIS julianae (*Wintergreen Barberry*). Spiny-toothed leaves. Bluish black fruit. 4 ft. Bronze-green foliage. Attractive yellow flowers.

B. triacanthophora. Green leaves in Summer, changing to reddish-green in Winter. Dwarf.

BUXUS sempervirens (*Boxwood*). The aristocrat of the Broadleaf Evergreens. A slow-growing, compact plant with dark green foliage throughout the year. Broad, pyramidal form, symmetrical growth.

B. suffruticosa (*Dwarf Boxwood*). Very slow growing bush of irregular outline. Compact growth.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

(See page 20 for further information)

We offer the following hardy varieties that we have tested for several Winters.

Bealli Rosea. Rose pink

Brilliant. Bright red

Chandleri Elegans. Variegated

Debutante. Carmine

Empress. Carmine-rose

Glory deNantes. Crimson

Governor Mouton. Variegated

Herme. Variegated

Jarvis Red. Turkey red

Mathotiana Rubra.

Dark red

Otome. Carmine-rose

Pink Perfection. Shell pink

Pope Pius. Crimson

Professor Sargent.

Bright red

Rev. John Drayton. Light pink

Sarah Frost. Carmine

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

Maidens Blush. Soft pink

Cleopatra. Red

Dawn. White, shaded pink

Day-Dream. Pink

Mino-No-Yuki. White



Ilex Opaca Femina
Berry-Bearing American Holly

ILEX - The Hollies

Cassine (*Dahoon Holly*). A native of the lower South with berries of dull red.

Cornuta (*Chinese Holly*). Compact-growing plants eventually reaching 10 to 20 ft., according to location. Oblong leaves, 3-pointed at the apex, and unusually attractive red berries.

Cornuta burfordi. A more globose form with drooping branches and leaves. Red berries. Very desirable.

Crenata (*Japanese Holly*). Dwarf plants which are slow-growing and extremely hardy. The berries of all varieties are black.

Crenata convexa (bullata). Dwarf plants with glossy leaves which are almost round.

Crenata helleri. Dwarf plants only 6 to 8 in. tall.

Crenata microphylla. The little-leaf Japanese Holly has leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or less in length.

Crenata rotundifolia. Especially glossy, round leaves. The most popular.

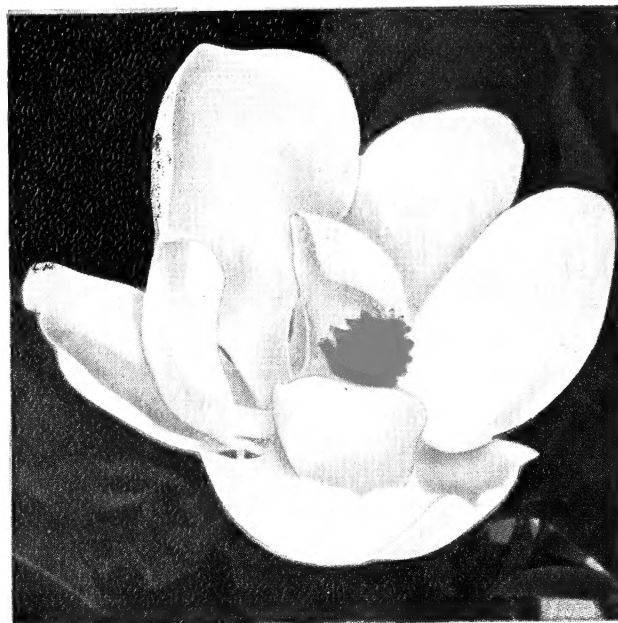
Glabra (*Inkberry*). Native, black-berried Holly which does well almost everywhere.

Opaca (*American Holly*). Beautiful, shapely trees when full grown. They are easy to grow and hardy quite far north.

Opaca, East Palatka. A form of the above with large quantities of red berries. The leaves are light green and almost smooth.

Opaca femina (*Berry-bearing American Holly*). The bright red berries remain on the bush during the entire Winter. An excellent plant for hedges or individual specimen in the lawn.

Vomitorea (*Yaupon Holly*). A southern native. It reaches a height from 10 to 12 ft. if left unpruned. Small foliage. Scarlet berries in unusual quantities.



Southern Magnolia

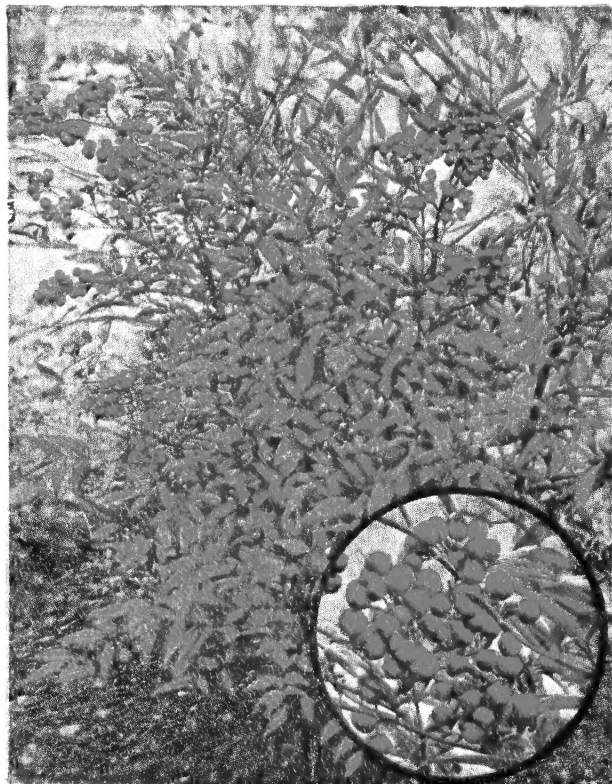
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei (*Drooping Leucothoe*). A most graceful evergreen shrub with glossy green foliage on arching branches. White flowers in Spring.

LIGUSTRUM japonicum (*Japanese Privet*). A tall-growing evergreen of upright habit. Unsurpassed for a quick growing hedge. Thrives in sun or shade.

L. lucidum (*Glossy Privet*). The ever popular, glossy green shrub widely used for foundation and hedge planting. Compact growth.

L. nigrafolium (*Blackleaf Privet*). Very similar to *L. lucidum* but having a somewhat larger leaf and more open growth. The foliage is dark green, almost black.

L. nobilis (*Upright Privet*). A pyramidal form of *L. lucidum*, having the same leaf. Narrow, compact growth.



Nandina Domestica

JASMINIUM floridum. Half-evergreen shrub with yellow flowers.

KALMIA latifolia (*Mountain Laurel*). Well known native evergreen. Dark, glossy, evergreen foliage. Masses of pink, Azalea-like flowers in May. Adapted to acid soil conditions like the Rhododendrons and Azaleas.



Ligustrum Lucidum
Glossy Privet

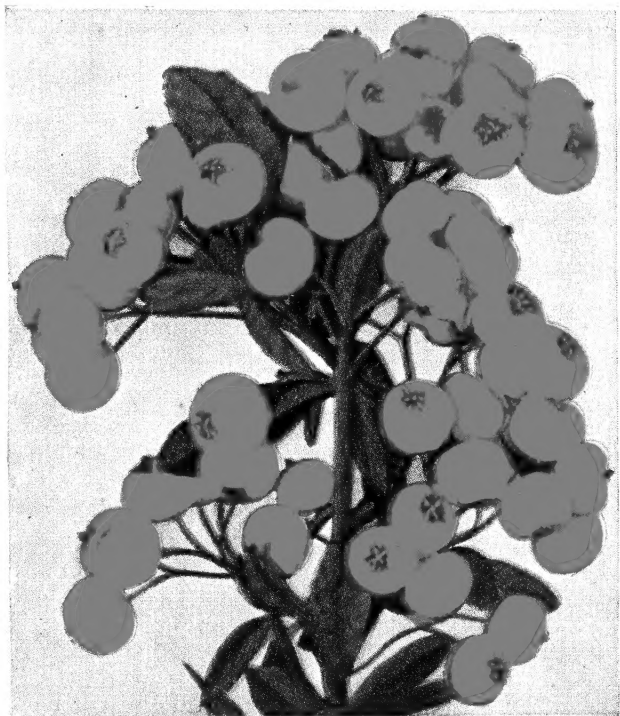
MAGNOLIA grandiflora (*Southern Magnolia*). The grandest of all the evergreen trees. Grows into a stately tree of great height, producing enormous, creamy white, cup-shaped blossoms over a long period during Summer. The bloom is followed by oval seed pods with protruding red seed.

M. virginiana (*Swamp Magnolia*). A handsome, small tree bearing sweet-scented white flowers in June. The foliage is bluish green.

MAHONIA aquifolium (*Oregon Hollygrape*). An evergreen to 3 ft. or more with clusters of yellow flowers in early Spring. The foliage turns bronzy in Winter.

MYRICA cerifera (*Southern Waxmyrtle*). A large shrub whose rich green foliage turns purplish bronze in Autumn. Bluish white, aromatic berries.

NANDINA domestica. An attractive shrub whose foliage varies from green to red, with panicles of white flowers followed by bright red berries.



Pyracantha Coccinea Lalandi
Firethorn

OSMANTHUS fortunei. A Hollylike evergreen having spiny-toothed leaves on a broad, oval-shaped plant. Compact and slow growing.

O. ilicifolius. Shining dark green leaves, closely resembling American Holly. A dwarf, slow-growing evergreen shrub, having fragrant white flowers in Autumn.

PHOTINIA serrulata (*Chinese Photinia*). Very large, serrated leaves having an attractive bronze-green color. The new growth in Spring is a brilliant red giving the appearance of large blossoms. Broad, upright growth.

PIERIS japonica (*Japanese Andromeda*). A dwarf evergreen shrub having shining leaves and dainty Lily-of-the-valley like blooms in early Spring.

PRUNUS caroliniana (*Carolina Cherry Laurel*). A tall, symmetrical evergreen having very shiny foliage. Excellent for hedges. Fast growing but easily controlled by shearing.

P. laurocerasus (*English Cherry Laurel*). Medium, broad, compact growth. Very large, light green leaves. Useful for foundation planting.



Pieris Japonica
Japanese Andromeda

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi (*Lalands Firethorn*). Irregular, upright growth, white flowers followed by large quantities of orange-red berries during late Summer and remaining well into Winter.

P. crenato-serrata (*Chinese Firethorn*). A wonderful new Firethorn having glossy green leaves and brilliant red berries, unusually large. Semi-upright growth. Hardy.

P. gibbsi (*Gibbs Firethorn*). Similar to the above but more spreading in growth and having somewhat smaller fruit.

RHODODENDRON catawbiense (*Catawba Rhododendron*). Rosy-purple flowers. Handsome dark green leaves. Full, compact growth.

R. maximum. Large growing with long, green leaves. The flowers are bluish pink to white.

HYBRID RHODODENDRON. We have some hybrids available in red, dark purple, pink, and white. See price list.

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum (*Leatherleaf Viburnum*). A shrub to 10 ft. with large, wrinkled foliage tomentose beneath. White flowers and red fruit which turns black.



Viburnum Rhytidophyllum
Leatherleaf Viburnum

Vines and Ground Covers

Plants useful for covering unsightly or bare walls, some of which offer lovely blossoms, as well as attractive foliage and neat growth. Some, such as *Vinca*, are the finest of ground covers.

CAMPISIS radicans (*Trumpet Vine*). A strong growing vine having orange-scarlet flowers.

CELASTRUS scandens (*Bittersweet*). The familiar shrubby climber with masses of orange-red berries in Fall.

CLEMATIS

A most attractive climber, with exquisite blossoms over a long period.

LARGE FLOWERED HYBRIDS

The star-like blossoms are from 3-5 inches in diameter. We offer the following varieties:

Duchess of Edinburgh. White
Jackmanni. Purple
Ramona. Blue

CLEMATIS paniculata. The finest of all Small-flowering Clematis. In Midsummer the entire vine is clothed in a mass of white bloom.

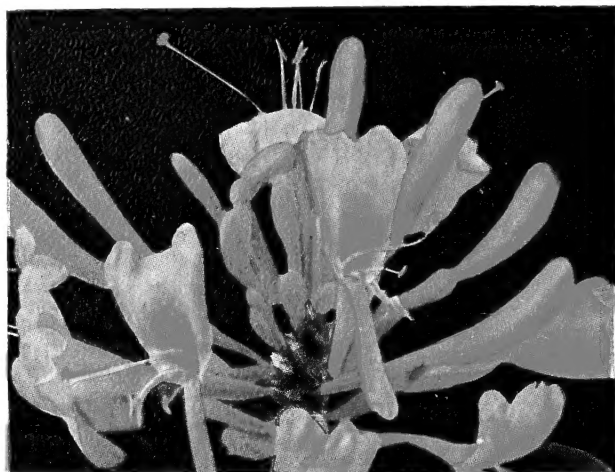
EUONYMUS radicans coloratus (*Wintercreeper*). A fast-growing vine, excellent for ground cover, often succeeding where other plants will not grow. The foliage is green in Summer turning to a lovely bronze red in Winter.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens (*Carolina Yellow Jessamine*). A slow growing vine with lustrous, evergreen foliage. Fragrant yellow flowers in Spring.

HEDERA helix (*English Ivy*). The well-known evergreen clinging vine used both for covering wall and ground covers.

H. Helix (*Variety Hahn's Self-branching*). An excellent ground cover that branches without trimming. Dense, shrubby growth.

H. helix gracilis. A small-leaf form of the standard English Ivy.



Lonicera Heckrottii
Goldflame Honeysuckle

HYPERICUM calycinum (*St. John's Wort*). A fine ground cover growing to 1 ft. high and having golden yellow flowers in Midsummer.

LONICERA heckrottii (*Everblooming Goldflame Honeysuckle*). Beautiful flame, coral, and gold, trumpet-shaped flowers from June to frost. A vigorous growing vine having rounded evergreen leaves, grayish beneath.

PARTHENOCISSUS: AMPELOPSIS.

P. quinquefolia (*Virginia Creeper*). Hardy deciduous climber of rapid growth, having glorious Fall color.

P. quinquefolia engelmanni (*Engelmann Virginia Creeper*). Similar to the type but with smaller leaves.

P. tricuspidata lowi (*Lows Ivy*). A dainty, deciduous vine of slow growth, having small leaves which turn red in Autumn.

P. tricuspidata veitchii (*Boston Ivy*). A fast growing deciduous vine. Excellent for covering walls. Scarlet foliage in Fall.

POLYGONUM auberti (*Silver-lace Vine*). Foamy sprays of white flowers. Very rapid growth and good foliage. An excellent climbing vine.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides (*Climbing Hydrangea*). Very rare. An unusual clinging woody vine having fragrant white, Hydrangea-like flowers throughout the Summer. Grows in either sun or shade.

VINCA minor (*Periwinkle*). One of the best ground covers, having small, neat foliage and lilac-blue flowers in Spring.

V. minor alba. A form of the above with pure white flowers; very rare.

WISTARIA

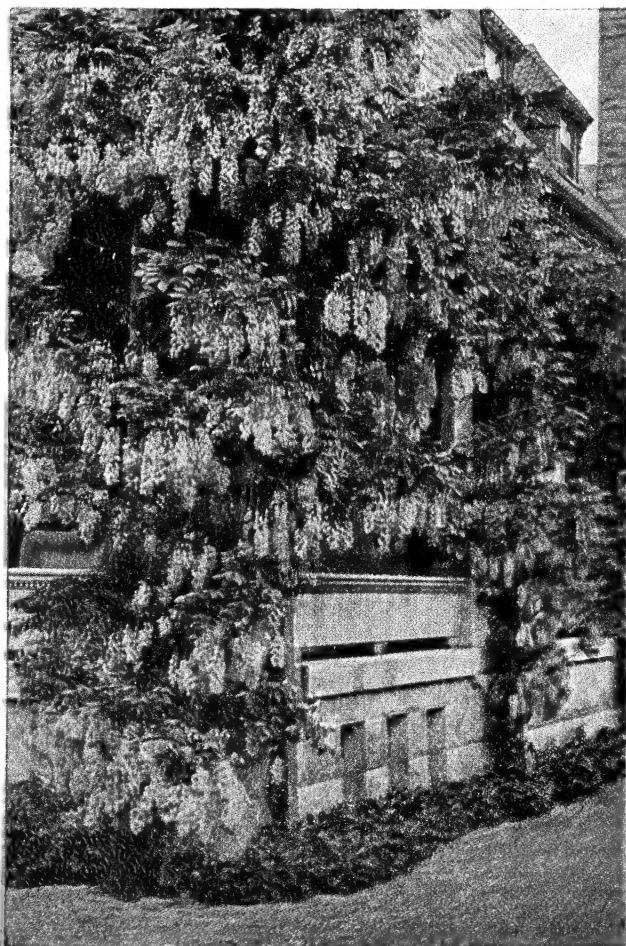
Sinensis (*Chinese Wistaria*). The common Wistaria with drooping clusters about 1 foot long. The flowers are bluish violet in color, usually appearing during May, but in a wet season it sometimes produces flowers during Summer.

Sinensis alba. Fragrant white variety of the above.

Macrobotrys (*Japanese Longcluster Wistaria*). Blossoms of these varieties sometimes reach a length of from 3 to 4 ft. We offer the following varieties:

Naga-Noda. Purple
Penn Valley. Pink

Rubra. Red
Shiro-Noda. White



Wistaria

Flowering Trees

We are listing here the smaller growing trees noted for their beautiful flowers during the Spring season. Many of them bear attractive fruits or berries greatly relished by the birds. Others have foliage of many hues in Autumn, adding much to the beauty of any planting. By all means include some of the Flowering Trees in your planting.

AESCULUS pavia (*Dwarf Horsechestnut*). A slow growing, small tree with spikes of red flowers in early Summer.

ALBIZZIA julibrissin (*Mimosa*) (*Silk Tree*). A deciduous tree, 30 to 40 ft. high, with pale green, fernlike foliage and broad heads of light pink flowers in Summer followed by 6-in. flat seed-pods.

CERCIS canadensis (*Redbud*). A neat growing tree having rosy-lavender blossoms on spreading branches in early Spring.

C. chinensis (*Chinese Redbud, Judas-tree*). A more shrub-like form than above with flowers just a shade darker and a trifle larger.

CHIONANTHUS virginica (*White Fringetree*). Well-formed, deciduous tree with panicles of white flowers in May and June. Hardy as far north as New York.

CORNUS florida (*Flowering Dogwood*). The American Dogwood is one of the finest of all ornamental small trees, covering itself with its white bracts in Spring. These are followed by attractive red berries. Truly an aristocrat.

C. florida rubra (*Pink-flowering Dogwood*). Deep pink sport of the American Dogwood which makes an attractive specimen and is especially pleasing when mingled with its white parent in a planting.

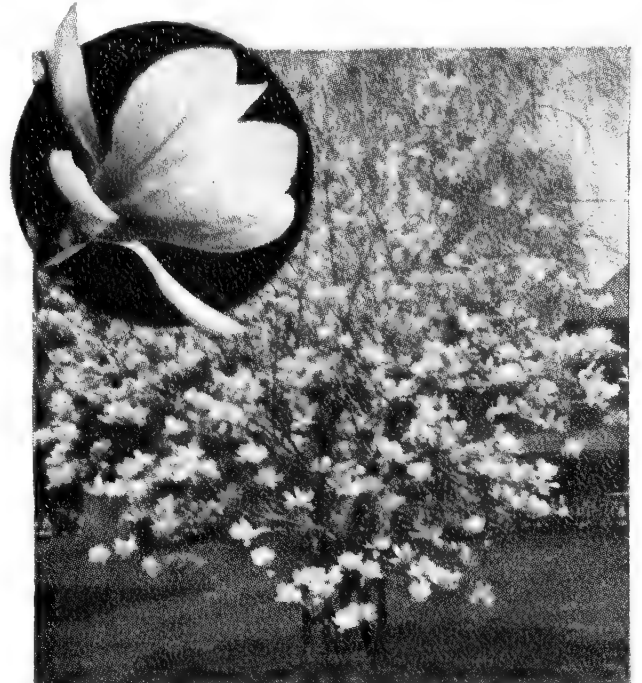
CRATAEGUS cordata (*Washington Hawthorn*). A bushy tree with white flowers followed by clusters of red berries.

C. oxyacantha pauli (*Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn*). Variety with striking double bright scarlet flowers. It blooms freely and is the most popular of the Hawthorn family.

HALESIA carolina (*Great Silverbell*). Handsome, bell-shaped, drooping flowers in Spring. Neat, upright growth.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (*Golden Raintree*). Panicles of deep yellow flowers in Summer. Slow-growing rounded tree.

LABURNUM vulgaris (*Golden-chain*). Wistaria-like, yellow flowers in clusters. Slow growing.



Magnolia Soulangiana

MAGNOLIA DECIDUOUS KINDS

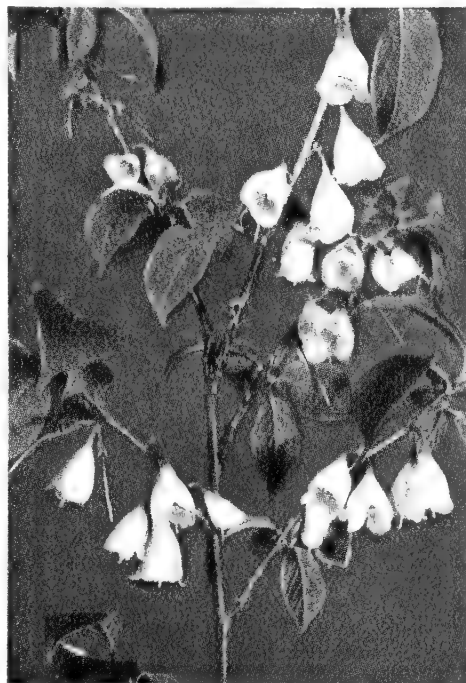
Soulangiana (*Saucer Magnolia*). Small tree with very large creamy white flowers more or less purplish outside and often fragrant.

Soulangiana alba superba. Large Saucer Magnolia. A pure white form.

Soulangiana amabilis. Very compact form. White flowers.

Soulangiana nigra. Dark red.

Stellata (*Star Magnolia*). A round bush not over 10 to 12 ft. high. Pure white flowers 3 in. across.



Halesia Carolina Silver Bell

MALUS

Flowering Crabapple

Adstringens, Hopa (*Hopa Crab*). A large-flowering, purpleleaf Crab with purple-red flowers.

Arnoldiana. Fine clear pink, double flowers on a spreading tree.

Floribunda (*Showy Crab*). A profuse-blooming, large bush or tree to 25 ft., bearing 1¼-in. rose-red flowers which fade nearly white. These are followed by tiny red fruit about ⅓ in. in diameter.

Floribunda scheideckeri (*Scheidecker Crab*). Small, pyramidal tree bearing a profuse crop of semi-double, pale pink flowers. This is followed by large yellow fruit which is often used for making jelly.

loensis plena (*Bechtel's Crab*). A sturdy, small tree with 2-in. double pink flowers which look like little roses, and are not only beautiful but emit a delicate violet fragrance.

Prunifolia. Upright tree with pink flowers and beautiful large red fruit. Most attractive.

Red Silver. True red flowers and purple-red foliage on an attractive tree.



Cornus Florida Rubra
Red Flowering Dogwood



Prunus Subhirtella Pendula
Weeping Cherry

MALUS—Continued

Robusta. Very fragrant white flowers. Upright. Fast growth.

Sargenti (*Sargent Crab*). Dwarf variety usually less than 6 ft. tall. The 1-in. flowers are clear white, and the fruit, ½ in. in diameter, is dark red. It lasts the greater part of the Winter.

OXYDENDRUM arborea (*Sourwood*). Creamy-white racemes of flowers in Midsummer. Brilliant scarlet foliage in Fall. Attractive tree.

PRUNUS PERSICA - Flowering Peach

Persica alba florepleno (*Double Whiteflowering Peach*). Small tree with beautiful little rosettes of white flowers.

Persica rosea florepleno (*Double Pinkflowering Peach*). A variety with pink flowers even prettier than the preceding.

Persica rubra florepleno (*Double Redflowering Peach*). Selected type with darker flowers than Rosea.

PRUNUS - Flowering Cherry

Serrulata Amanogawa. Semidouble, pink flowers. Narrow, columnlike growth. Outstanding.

Serrulata, Kwansan. Full, double, deep pink blooms, fading very little. Late flowering. Tree upright.

Serrulata, Mt. Fugii. Semidouble flowers opening to pure white from pinkish buds. Flowers early before leaves appear. The showiest of all the Flowering Cherries. Tree of upright, spreading growth.

PRUNUS SUBHIRTELLA

Subhirtella autumnalis. A Fall-blooming Flowering Cherry. The flowers are light pink, semidouble, and quite cover the bushlike tree.

Subhirtella pendula (*Weeping Japanese Cherry*). Large, umbrella-like heads on 6-ft. standards, making a fountain-like appearance each Spring when covered with their spectacular flowers.

Subhirtella pendula rosea florepleno (*Double Pink Weeping Cherry*). A double type with deep pink flowers.



Magnolia Stellata
Star Magnolia

PRUNUS Flowering Plum

Pissardi. Blush-pink flowers in Spring followed by purple fruit. Purple foliage. Vigorous growth.

Newport. A lighter, more reddish foliage than above, with deep pink flowers.

Thundercloud. Dark red-purple foliage throughout the Summer. Upright growth and light pink blossoms. A very handsome flowering tree.

RHUS - Sumac

These native shrubs are too often omitted from plantings in favor of other flowering trees, in more general use. No other genus of plants has the striking Fall colors to compare with the Sumacs.

Canadense (aromatica) (*Fragrant Sumac*). A shrub to 8ft. with aromatic leaves and yellowish flowers in clustered spikes before the foliage. The fruit is red and very hairy.

Copallina (*Shining Sumac*). Shrub to 20 ft. with greenish flowers in July and August followed by hairy red fruit.

Cotinus (*Smoketree*). Bushy tree covered with feathery, smoke-like blossoms in June.

Glabra (*Smooth Sumac*). Attractive in Autumn because of its narrow scarlet foliage and spikes of crimson, hairy seeds.

ROBINIA hispida (*Rose-acacia*). Rose colored flowers in pendulant clusters. Good for a difficult location where other plants will not grow.

SOPHORA JAPONICA

(PAGODA TREE)

A small tree, possibly to 35 feet tall having abundant white flowers borne in panicles in August. The foliage is attractive, being light to medium green and dense. The form of growth is neat and upright. We believe this will become a very popular tree when better known.

Coniferous Evergreens

The Conifers, or Cone-bearing Evergreens will always have a place in the landscaping of home grounds. Their cool, refreshing appearance and delightful fragrance are as welcome in Summer as in Winter. They furnish a quiet note of green acting as an excellent foil for the riotous bloom and contrasting textures of deciduous trees and shrubs. By studying the varieties listed one can find a conifer for every purpose. They vary greatly as to color, height and form.

CEDRUS - Cedar

Atlantica glauca. The gray Atlas Cedar with foliage of a silvery blue.

Deodara (*Tree of the Gods*). Tree to 100 ft. with dark, bluish green foliage.

CEPHALOTAXUS drupacea (*Plum Yew*). A dwarf, spreading evergreen with foliage like the Yews.

C. fastigiata (*Upright Plum Yew*). A columnar type, very compact and slow growing.

CHAMAECYPARIS - Cypress

RETINOSPORA

Lawsoniana glauca. A type with steel-blue foliage. Broad, oval shape.

Obtusa (*Hinoki Cypress*). Pyramidal tree with foliage drooping in graceful, feathery sprays.

Obtusa gracilis (*Dwarf Hinoki Cypress*). A compact, pyramidal form with drooping branchlets.

Pisifera filifera (*Thread Retinospora*). Bushy type with dark green, threadlike, drooping foliage.

Plumosa (*Plume Retinospora*). One of the hardiest varieties, with feathery branchlets. Pyramidal growth.

Plumosa aurea. Pyramidal form having fluffy foliage which is a rich golden color in the Spring.

Plumosa lutea. A type with yellow tipped foliage. Perfect globe shape. Dwarf.

Squarrosa veitchi (*Moss Retinospora*). A variety with fleecy silver-blue foliage retained all year.

CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata glauca (*Blue Chinese Fir*). Attractive, tall growing tree with blue lance-like needles on spreading branches, pendulous at ends.

JUNIPERUS - Juniper

Chinensis pfitzeriana (*Pfitzer's Juniper*). Broad, spreading type with horizontal branches and nodding branchlets.

Chinensis sylvestris. Broad, pyramidal Juniper of golden green color.

Communis hibernica (*Irish Juniper*). Narrow, columnar form with slender bluish green leaves.

Conferta (litoralis) (*Shore Juniper*). A procumbent shrub with bluish green foliage with a white band above.

Excelsa stricta (*Spiny Greek Juniper*). A tall, dense, narrow plant tapering from the ground to a sharp terminal point. Grayish foliage. Slow growth.

Sabina (*Savin Juniper*). Low, many-branching shrub 2 to 3 ft. high.

Virginiana (*American Red Cedar*). One of the most important native evergreens. Fragrant foliage.

Virginiana canaerti. A pyramidal form with dark green leaves.

Virginiana glauca (*Silver Red Cedar*). Variety with glaucous blue foliage.

Virginiana schottii. Rather small columnar tree with bright green foliage.



Chamaecyparis Plumosa
Plume Retinospora

PICEA excelsa (*Norway Spruce*). Favorite slow-growing tree of graceful form with dense, deep green foliage.

P. pungens kosteriana (*Koster's Blue Spruce*). The most conspicuous of all evergreens. Uniform growth with steel-blue foliage on pendulous branches.



Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana
Pfitzer Juniper



Pinus Strobus
White Pine

PINUS - Pine

Mugho (montana) (*Swiss Mountain Pine*). A dwarf, bushy tree with stiff, compact, upright branches.

Palustris (*Longleaf Pine*). The timber, resin, and turpentine Pine of the South.

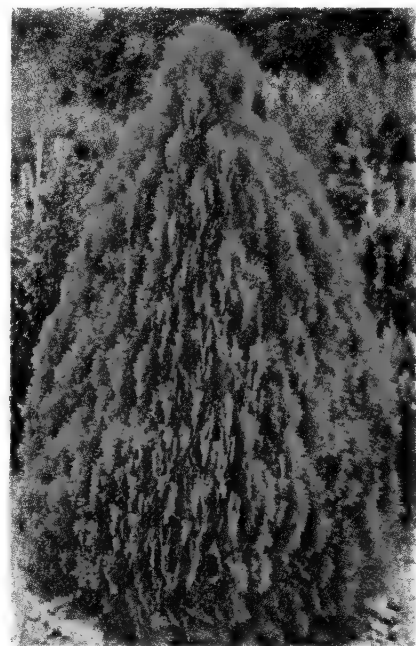
Strobus (*White Pine*). Largest native eastern evergreen. A timber tree which is a fine specimen.

TAXUS - Yew

Cuspidata (*Japanese Yew*). A slow-growing, low, bushy plant with dark green foliage. Very hardy.

Cuspidata capitata. Upright form of the Japanese Yew, making very handsome specimens and a popular hedge plant. attractive scarlet fruit.

Media hicksi. Hybrid of the Japanese and English Yew, making a very attractive, slow-growing columnar plant.



Thuja Orientalis Aurea Nana
Berckman's Golden Arborvitae

THUJA - Arborvitae

Occidentalis (*American Arborvitae*). Compact, pyramidal form which is very desirable for hedge purposes.

Occidentalis elegantissima. A compact, broad, pyramidal plant, having yellow tipped foliage. Makes a very handsome specimen, needing very little trimming.

Occidentalis globosa. Dwarf, round form with bright green leaves.

Occidentalis lobbii. A very dark green broad pyramid. Dense, compact growth, needs very little shearing.

Occidentalis lutea (*Geo. Peabody Arborvitae*). A very desirable, open growing pyramid. The foliage is reddish gold and bronze in Winter. Can be sheared into very compact specimen.

Occidentalis nigra. A dark green, more compact form of the American Arborvitae.

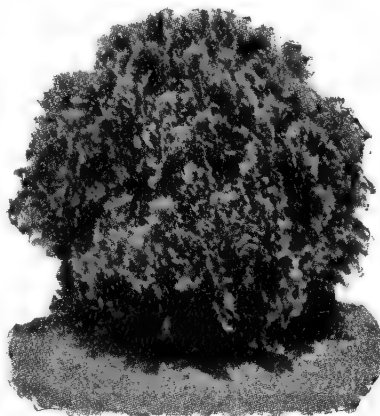
Occidentalis pyramidalis (*Pyramidal Arborvitae*). A true, narrow columnar form with dark green foliage. The color is retained throughout the Winter. The most popular of all the Arborvitae.

Orientalis (*Oriental or Chinese Arborvitae*). An upright evergreen tree, very desirable for hedges as well as individual specimen. The foliage is soft and fragrant.

Orientalis aurea nana (*Berckmans Golden Arborvitae*). A dwarf, slow-growing shrub having a broad, oval shape almost round. The foliage is a bright golden yellow changing to light green in Summer. Remains compact without shearing.

Orientalis compacta (*Compact Oriental Arborvitae*). A dwarf, pyramidal tree with foliage of bright green color.

TSUGA canadensis (*Canadian Hemlock*). One of the finest of all conifers. Useful as individual specimen also, for hedges, and foundation planting. Readily controlled to any shape or size by shearing. The foliage is light green and the branches are pendulous at the ends. Growth is upright and compact.



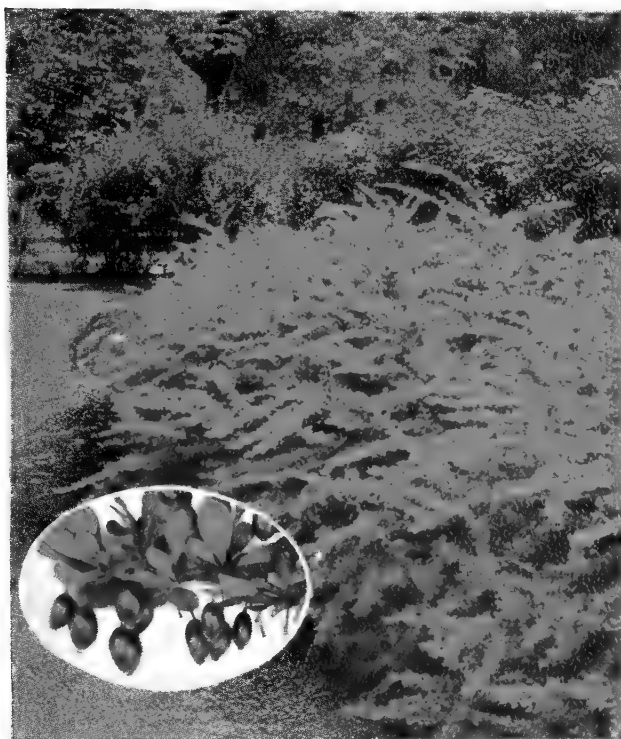
Thuja Occidentalis Globosa
Globe Arborvitae



Tsuga Canadensis
Canadian Hemlock

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

In this large group there are plants suitable for every purpose. The Shrubs offer abundant flowers, beautiful foliage and fruits, an interesting branches and stems in Winter. Most of them are relatively inexpensive and the easiest of all ornamental plants to grow. Our list is most complete and by careful selection of varieties one can have an interesting shrub planting throughout the year. By adding a few of our Broadleaf Evergreens, shrub plantings can be made more beautiful especially in Winter.



Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea
Redleaved Barberry

ARONIA arbutifolia (*Red Chokeberry*). An ornamental shrub with bright red fruit in Autumn, which remains through Winter. White flowers.

BERBERIS thunbergi (*Japanese Barberry*). This wellknown shrub plant, if grown naturally, makes fine specimen shrubs bearing small, inconspicuous flowers in Spring followed by a showy crop of vivid scarlet berries in the Fall.

B. thunbergi atropurpurea (*Redleaved Barberry*). Similar to the above, but when planted in full sun the foliage is bright red-purple.

BUDDLEIA - Butterflybush

These beautiful shrubs, beloved by the butterflies, are sometimes called Summer Lilacs. They grow to a medium height and bear long spikes of flowers from Midsummer to frost. They should be cut back severely each Spring before growth starts. We offer these fine varieties:

Alba. Pure white. **Purple.** Deep purple.
Charming. Clear pink. **Rubra.** Red.
Ile de France. Purple. **Violet.** Violet-red.

CALLICARPA americana (*Beautyberry*). A shrub to 6 ft. 6 in. foliage and pink flowers from May to July, followed by violet fruit.

C. purpurea (*French Beautyberry*). Similar to above but having smaller leaves and blue berries.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (*Sweet Shrub*). Also known as Carolina Alspice and Strawberry Shrub. A graceful shrub 7 to 8 ft. high with velvety maroon-colored flowers having an unforgettable fragrance.

CARYOPTERIS, Blue Mist (*Blue Spirea*). Beautiful deep blue clusters of flowers in Autumn. A very hardy, dwarf shrub.

CLETHRA alnifolia (*Sweet Pepperbush*). Shapely shrub up to 8 ft. with erect spikes of white flowers filling the air with a peppery fragrance.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia (*Sweet Fern*). A dwarf shrub with fernlike, fragrant leaves. Inconspicuous flowers borne in catkins. Valuable as a ground cover or in the wild garden.

CORNUS sanguinea (*Bloodtwig Dogwood*). An interesting large shrub having greenish-white flowers and blue-black berries. The branches are deep red adding much color during Winter.

CYDONIA JAPONICA Flowering Quince

C. japonica nivalis. A form of pure white flowers.

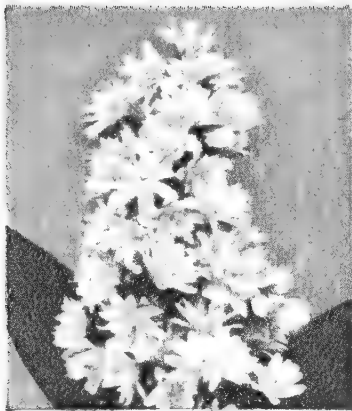
C. japonica pygmaea. A dwarf spreading form with orange-red flowers.

C. japonica rubra. A medium growing thorny shrub with beautiful watermelon red flowers in Spring followed by very fragrant, lemon like fruit.

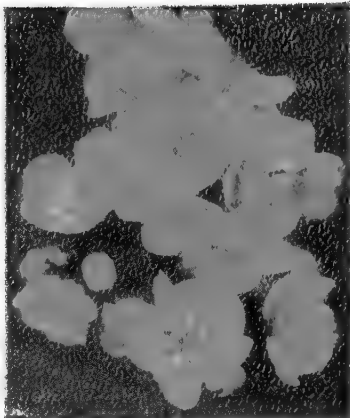
CYTISUS scoparius (*Scotch Broom*). A large, dense shrub with green stems giving the appearance of an evergreen in Winter. Yellow flowers in profusion in late Spring.



Buddleia Butterflybush



Deutzia
Pride of Rochester



Cydonia Japonica Rubra
Red Flowering Quince

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. 6 to 7 ft. tall. Bunches of small lavender clover-like blossoms in September and October. Useful because of its blooming at a season when few flowering shrubs are in bloom. The plants are weeping in habit.

DEUTZIA gracilis. A true dwarf flowering shrub, rarely over 3 ft. Masses of dazzling white flowers on arching branches in May.

D. gracilis rosea. Similar to above but somewhat taller growing, with lavender-pink flowers.

D. Pride of Rochester. A very large, bushy shrub. Huge panicles of white, bell-shaped flowers stained pink at base. Upright growth.

EUONYMUS americanus (*Brook Euonymus* or *Strawberry Bush*). A native shrub of medium growth having pink fruits in Autumn. Likes shade.

EXOCHORDA racemosa (*Pearlbush*). A large growing shrub having starry flowers of purest white. Rapid, upright growth.

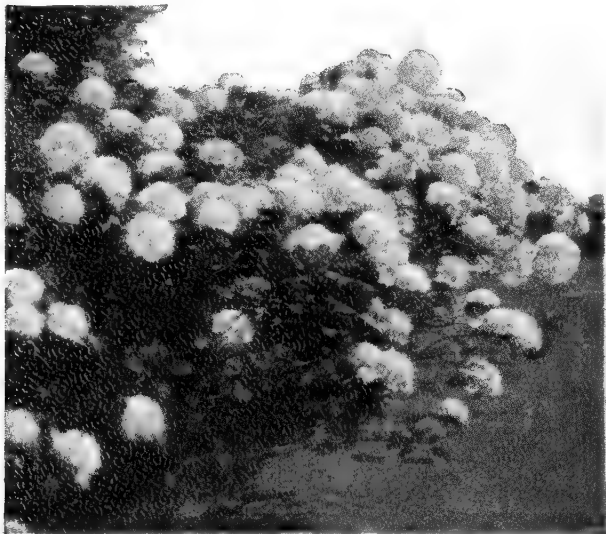
FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis (*Showy Goldenbells*). Spectacular deep golden flowers in profusion early in the Spring. Our most popular flowering shrub.

F. Spring Glory. New and unusual. Unbelievable quantities of pale yellow flowers in early Spring. Undoubtedly will replace other types in general use when better known.

F. viridissima (*Greenstem Forsythia*). Attractive green stems and yellow flowers.

HAMAMELIS vernalis (*Vernal Witchhazel*). Medium growing bushy shrub having large leaves and yellow flowers in early Spring. Calyx lined with red.

H. virginiana (*Common Witchhazel*). Large growing shrub, native Canada to Florida. Yellow flowers in Autumn. Calyx brownish-yellow.



Hydrangea Macrophylla Otaksa
French Hydrangea

HYPERICUM moserianum (*Goldflower*). Half-evergreen shrub, 12 to 15 in. high, bearing golden yellow flowers with a soft, brushlike center from Midsummer until Fall. Makes a nice low hedge.

H. profilicium. An evergreen shrub to 5 ft. with $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. yellow flowers in cymes.

ILEX verticillata (*Winterberry*). A deciduous shrub of medium growth having large leaves and bright red berries in large quantities in Autumn. A very showy and colorful shrub.

JASMINUM nudiflorum (*Winter Jasmine*). A small, spreading shrub bearing bright yellow flowers early in the Spring before the foliage.

J. stephanese. A variety having lavender-pink flowers. Rapid growth.



Exochorda Racemosa Pearlbush

HIBISCUS syriacus (*Althaea*, or *Rose-of-Sharon*). Strong-growing, upright shrubs blooming in July and August. We offer: **Double Purple, Double Pink, Double White** and **Single White**.

HIBISCUS (*Mallow Marvels*). Large, single flowers in mixed colors of **White, Pink, Rose**, and **Red**. Makes a growth to 6 ft. in one season and dies back to ground in Winter. Blooms profusely.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora (*Hills-of-Snow*). A dwarf shrub with large heads of white flowers in July.

H. macrophylla otaksa (*French Hydrangea*). Dwarf plants with big heads of pink or blue flowers in Midsummer. Color will depend upon chemical composition of the soil. They like shade and moisture.

H. paniculata grandiflora (*Peegee Hydrangea*). The familiar, small, treelike shrub that grows 8 to 10 ft. with great heads of white flowers which gradually turn pink.

KERRIA japonica pleniflora (*Doubleflowered Kerria*). From 6 to 8 ft. graceful shrub bearing double, Pom-pomlike yellow flowers in May and June.

KOLKOWITZIA amabilis (*Beautybush*). A shrub to 6 ft. high, very upright, with slightly arching branches covered with gay light pink bells in May and June.

LAGERSTROEMIA indica (*Crape-myrtle*). With good care these natives of China will develop into trees 15 to 20 ft. tall; a plant of this size in full bloom is a picture one never forgets. The flowers, which appear in Summer and last for several weeks, are of peculiar formation, being fringed and wavy in outline and outstandingly beautiful. We offer **Pink, Watermelon Red, White**, and **Lavender**.



Lagerstroemia Indica
Watermelon Red Crapemyrtle

PRUNUS glandulosa alba plena (*Double White-flowering Almond*). A small shrub bearing many double white flowers in early Spring.

P. glandulosa flore plena (*Double Pinkflowering Almond*). Variety of the above with pink flowers. The white and pink make a very pretty display when planted close together.

PUNICA granatum florepleno (*Doubleflowering Pomegranate*). A beautiful shrub of bush habit having full, double, Carnation-like orange-red flowers in Summer.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (*Jetbead*). Single white flowers on compact plants of medium size in Spring, followed by jet-black fruits.

ROSA harrisoni (*Harison's Yellow Rose*). Full, double, rich yellow blooms on upright, thorny bushes. Medium height.

R. hugonis (*Golden Rose of China*). Similar to above, but having pale yellow, single flowers.

SYMPHORICARPOS albus (racemosus) (*Snow-berry*). A willowy shrub to 3 ft. with pinkish flowers followed by snow-white, waxy fruit.



Spirea Vanhouttei

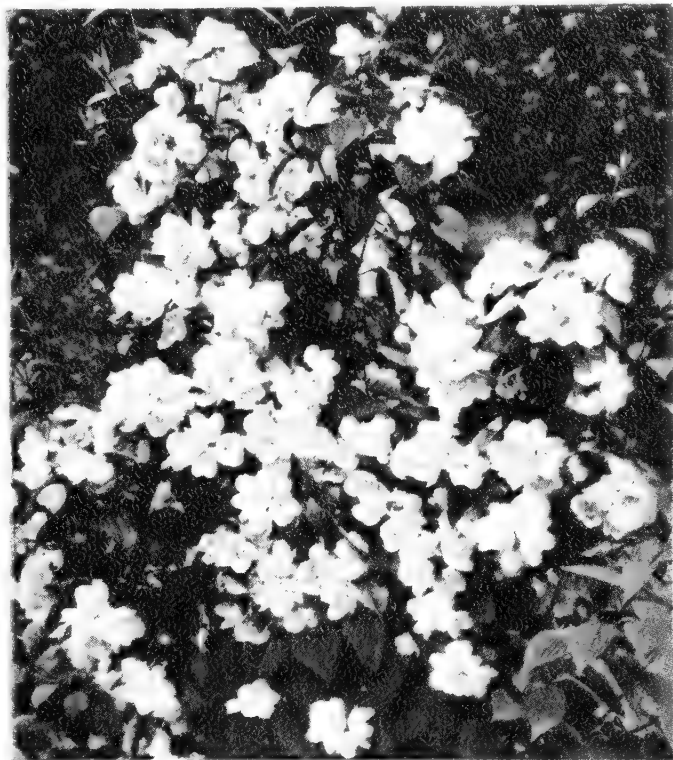
LONICERA fragrantissima (*Winter Honeysuckle*). The deliciously fragrant, creamy flowers open on warm days during late Winter and early Spring. The shrub is large, with good foliage, some of which lasts most of the Winter.

L. tatarica (*Tatarian Honeysuckle*). Pink flowers in Spring, followed by scarlet berries during Summer. Tall, vigorous growth and good foliage.

PHILADELPHUS grandiflorus (*Mockorange*). A tall shrub with very large white blossoms in June.

P. virginalis. A tall variety 7 to 8 ft. high with large clusters of double flowers almost 2 in. across that are pure glistening white and have a delicious fragrance.

POLYGONUM amplexicule (*Knotweed*). A shrub growing 6 ft. in a season and dying back to ground in Winter. Pink flowers borne singly or in clusters in September and October. Can be dried for use in Winter.



Philadelphus Virginalis
Mockorange Virginal

SPIRAEA - Spirea

Important and useful shrubs, widely used. They vary greatly in characteristics.

Billardi alba. Spikes of white flowers at the tips of the branches in early Summer. Dwarf.

Billardi rosea. Similar to above, but with pink flowers.

Bumalda. Anthony Waterer. Plant 3 ft. high with heads of rose-pink flowers produced all Summer.

Reevesiana. Shrub to 5 ft. with white flowers in dense umbels in May and June.

Prunifolia. (*Bridalwreath*). A 6-ft. shrub with white flowers in April and May.

Thunbergi. Grows 4 to 5 ft. high and is covered with snow-white flowers in April.

Trichocarpa (*Korean Bridalwreath*). Umbels of white flowers in June. Height 6 ft.

Vanhouttei. Large umbels of white flowers in May and June. Height, 6 feet.

TAMARIX africana. Upright shrub with fine feathery green foliage and spikes of pink flowers in April.

T. gallica (*French Tamarisk*). Upright shrub with feathery foliage and delicate pink flowers in Summer.

SYRINGA - Lilac

Popular, well-known Spring blooming shrubs, having the characteristic Lilac fragrance. Excellent in mass plantings or as an individual specimen.

SYRINGA HYBRIDA

The so called French Hybrid Lilacs. Large, compact flower heads. We offer the following varieties:

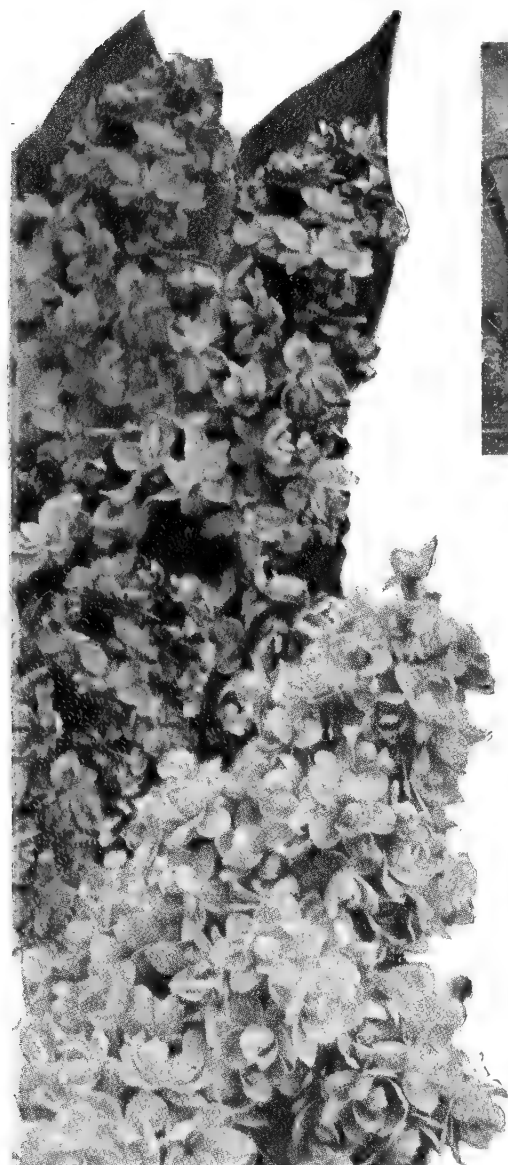
- Chas. Joly.** Double reddish-purple.
- Charles X.** Single. Bluish-purple.
- Katherin Havemeyer.** Double. Lilac-pink.
- Ludwig Spaeth.** Single. Purple.
- Massena.** Single. Purple-red.
- Miss Shipman.** Single. White.
- Mme. Casimir Perier.** Double. White.
- Mixed Hybrids.** All colors.

SYRINGA SPECIES

- Persica** (*Persian Lilac*). Tall, with rather small foliage. The flowers, which are pale lilac, are in loose panicles. Pleasing fragrance.
- Vulgaris** (*Common Lilac*). Its great, branching plants, up to 15 ft. high, bear enormous quantities of deliciously fragrant, Lilac-colored flowers in large panicles in May.
- Vulgaris alba.** A white type of the Common Lilac.



Viburnum Carlesi



Syringa Hybrida
Hybrid Lilacs



Tamarix Gallica
Tamarisk

VIBURNUM

A large family of shrubs of varying size and habits. All have glorious Fall colors and red or black fruits attractive to the birds.

Americanum (*American Cranberry Bush*). A tall-growing shrub, having large heads of white flowers followed by masses of scarlet Cranberry-like fruit. Very showy.

Burkwoodi. A new hybrid Viburnum growing to 6 ft. Fragrant white flowers.

Carlesi. Shrub 3 to 4 ft. high with wavy pink, deliciously fragrant flowers in clusters.

Dentatum (*Arrowwood*). A fine shrub with creamy white flowers in May followed by black berries.

Dilatatum. A handsome, free-flowering shrub having an abundance of red berries in the Fall, often remaining well into Winter.

Lantana (*Wayfaring-tree*). Large, vigorous growing, tree-like shrub, having ruffled green foliage. White flowers in Spring followed by spectacular red berries in Summer.

Lentago (*Nannyberry*). Smooth, green leaves with creamy-white flowers and black berries. Strong grower.

Opulus (sterile) (*American Snowball*). 10 ft. high with large, open flower heads of pure white in May.

Opulus nana. A very dwarf form of above to 3 ft.

Setigerum. A large growing shrub with clusters of bright red berries from Summer into late Fall. Colorful foliage all Summer.

Tomentosum (plicatum) (*Japanese Snowball*). A 7- to 8-ft. shrub with 3-in. white "snowballs" in June.

VITEX agnus-castus (*Chastetree*). A large shrub with gray-green foliage and clear lilac-blue flowers in spikes during late Summer.

WEIGELA

Large, spreading shrubs flowering in Spring and early Summer. Widely planted and very popular.

Amabilis. Rose pink, vigorous growth.

Candida. Pure white, upright growth.

Eva Rathke. Dark red, slow growth.

Hendersoni. Bright rose. Strong growth.

Rosea. Soft pink. Spreading growth.

FRUITS AND NUTS

We offer here a few select varieties of Home Fruits and Nut-bearing Trees suitable for use in the landscape. Most of these are ornamental as well as fruitful. Let your shade trees be ones that bear a crop of luscious, tree-ripened fruit.

APPLES

- | | |
|--|---|
| Black Twig. Dark red, firm. Winter. | Red June. Red, medium size. Summer. |
| Grimes Golden. Yellow, spicy. Fall. | Rome Beauty. Dark red, firm. Winter. |
| Jonathan. Red cheek firm. Winter. | Stayman Winesap. Red stripe, green background. Winter. |
| Lodi. Large golden yellow. Summer. | Winesap. Medium size, red. Winter. |
| Red Delicious. Red, sweet. Late Fall. | Yellow Delicious. Golden yellow. Fall. |

APRICOTS

- Moorpark.** Orange-yellow fruit, red cheeks.

CHERRIES

- Black Tartarian.** Black. Sweet.
- Early Richmond.** Red. Sour.
- Governor Wood.** Red. Sweet.

CHINESE CHESTNUT

- Blight - resistant.
Bears young.

DAMSON

- Shropshire.** Blue-black. Early bearer.



Delicious Apple



Abundance Plum

FIGS

- Brown Turkey.** Brown skin. Red flesh.
- Celeste.** Blue. Sweet.
- Texas Everbearing.** New. Straw-colored, firm fruit. Sweet.

GRAPES

- Caco.** Large red. New.
- Catawba.** Late red. Wine Grape.
- Concord.** Most popular. Blue.
- Delaware.** Early red.
- Moore's Early.** Early blue.
- Niagara.** Favorite white.

PEACHES

- Belle of Georgia.** White, red blush. Freestone.
- Elberta.** Yellow. Freestone. Red cheek.
- Golden Jubilee.** Early Freestone. Yellow.

PEARS

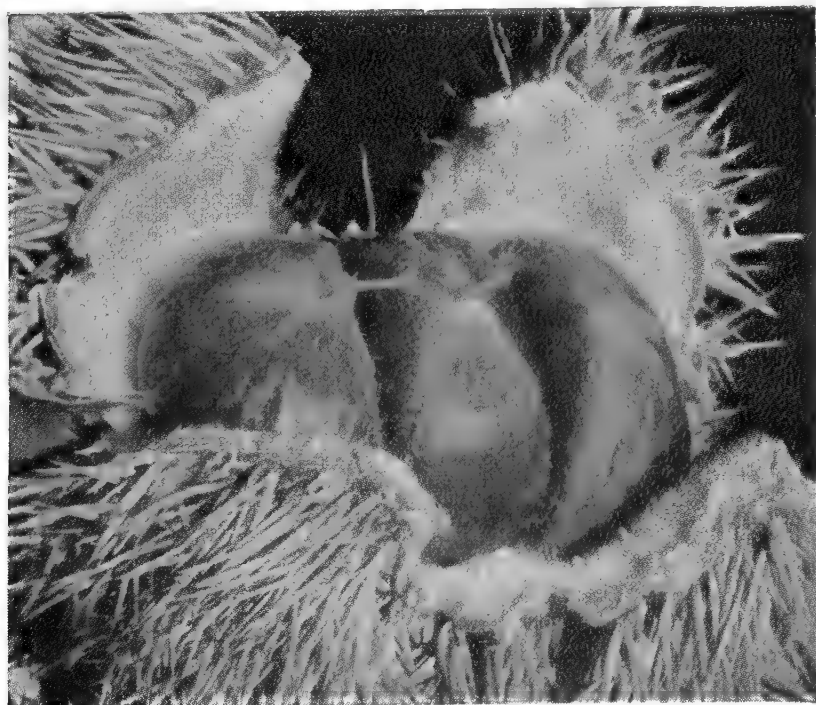
- Bartlett.** Yellow, red cheek. August.
- Garber.** Yellow. September.
- Kieffer.** Golden, red cheek. Late September.

PECANS

- Schley.** Medium large, thin shell. Good grower.
- Stuart.** Large nut, thin shell. Very popular.

PLUMS

- Abundance.** Orange-yellow flesh, sweet. August.
- Burbank.** Purple-red, very sweet. August.
- Red June.** Early red.



Chinese Chestnut

SHADE TREES

Valuable to the home owner in many ways. Trees not only furnish cool shade but they act as a frame or setting for a dwelling and may be used to screen unsightly objects. Also, trees act as a protector for many kinds of plants, shielding them from the hot sun in Summer. Their green leaves in Summer and bare branches in Winter are a source of much pleasure to the true nature lover.



Betula Pendula Alba
White Birch

ACER - The Maples

Dasycarpum (*Silver Maple*). Light green foliage, silvery beneath. A large spreading tree, very fast growing. Does well in a wet location.

Platanoides (*Norway Maple*). Dome-shaped tree to 75 ft. with large shining leaves. Fine street tree as well as lawn specimen.

Platanoides schweideri nigra (U. S. Plant Pat. No. 735) (*New Norway Maple, Crimson King*). The beautiful dark crimson-red foliage holds its color from Spring to frost. One of the finest new trees to be introduced in years.

Rubrum (*Scarlet Maple*). Our own native Maple of medium growth, having red blossoms in Spring and yellow or scarlet foliage in Fall.

Saccharum (*Sugar Maple*). A tree to 75 ft. with yellow blossoms in Spring and gay Fall foliage running through yellow, orange and shades of red. The source of Maple sugar.

AESCULUS - Horse Chestnut or Buckeye

Hippocastanum (*European Horsechestnut*). A stately tree to 70 ft. with 10-in. panicles of white flowers.

Octandra (*Yellow Buckeye*). Tree to 60 ft. with yellow flowers in 6-in. panicles.

BETULA - Birch

Pendula (alba) (*European White Birch*). Tree with white bark peeling off in layers. Drooping branches.

Pendula gracilis (*Cutleaf Weeping Birch*). A variety with finely cut foliage.

CARPINUS caroliniana (*American Hornbeam*). Bushy tree 30 to 40 ft. high. Dark bluish green foliage which changes to scarlet-yellow in Autumn.

CELTIS occidentalis (*Hackberry*). A native tree of spreading growth. Small, green foliage.

CLADASTRUS lutea (*Yellowwood*). Spreading tree with fragrant white flowers in Spring followed by seed pods. Slow growth.

FAGUS americana (*American Beech*). A stately tree of slow growth. Rich green, small foliage. Large growing.

F. sylvatica purpurea (*Purple Beech*). A compact ornamental tree having small purple-red foliage throughout the season. Very slow growing.

GINKGO biloba (*Maidenhair-tree*). Large tree with a broad, branched head and fan-shaped cut or divided foliage. Because of its freedom from insect pests it is an excellent lawn specimen or street tree. The Ginkgo is the oldest tree in the world, being the only tree left over to us from a far prehistoric age.

GLEDITSIA triacanthos (*Honeylocust*). Hardy tree with light green foliage which turns yellow in the Fall. It bears greenish white, fragrant flowers in long racemes, followed by ornamental pods. Thorny branches.

G. triacanthos inermis. A form of the above, almost entirely thornless, having twisted branchlets.

GYMNOCLADUS dioica (*Kentucky Coffeetree*). Tree with thick branches and gnarled branchlets. This peculiar formation gives the tree an appearance of great age. It bears large red-brown pods up to 10 in. long. An interesting specimen, said to repel common house flies.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (*Sweetgum*). Pyramidal tree growing in swampy places. The foliage turns to a bright scarlet in early Autumn and in Winter the corky branches and deeply furrowed bark attract attention.

LIRODENDRON tulipifera (*Tuliptree*). A lovely tree with greenish yellow, Tulip-like flowers in June. Smooth, dark gray bark. Leaves are bright green with square ends.

PLATANUS occidentalis (*American Planetree*). A large, rapid-growing tree having large, dull green leaves. The gray bark peels to expose the new white bark in patches, giving the tree a rustic appearance.

QUERCUS - The Oaks

Coccinea (*Scarlet Oak*). Gray, smooth-barked tree of pyramidal growth. Scarlet foliage in Autumn.

Palustris (*Pin Oak*). Most widely planted of all the Oaks. Neat appearance, almost conical shape. Medium fast growth.

Phellos (*Willow Oak*). Light green, Willow-like leaves. Graceful, spreading growth.

Rubra (*Red Oak*). Large, spreading tree, symmetrical growth. Red and scarlet foliage in Autumn.

SALIX - Willow

Babylonica (*Weeping Willow*). A lovely, weeping, green-stem tree with narrow leaves. Excellent planted by lakes or streams.

Discolor (*Pussy Willow*). A small, shrubby tree. Attractive blossoms may be forced inside in Winter.

Tortuosa (*Corkscrew Willow*). An unusual tree having peculiar spiral-shaped branches and leaves. A very interesting tree.

TILIA

Americana (*American Linden*). An upright tree of medium size having large, rounded green leaves. Bark of the new growth is red.

ULMUS - The Elms

Americana (*American Elm*). One of America's best-loved and most widely planted trees. A fast growing tree with a spreading, vase-like shape. The foliage is green and medium large. Native in many localities.

Parvifolia (*Chinese Elm*). A very rapid-growing, upright tree with small Elm leaves. Thick growth.



Quercus Palustris
Pin Oak

HEDGE PLANTS

There are some varieties of plants especially adapted to hedge planting. We refer you to the page number for descriptions.

Abelia grandiflora See page 5

Berberis julianae See page 5

Berberis thunbergi See page 13

Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea See page 13

Berberis triacanthophora See page 5

Cydonia japonica See page 13

Ilex crenata rotundifolia See page 6

Ilex opaca See page 6

Juniperus virginiana See page 11

Ligustrum amurense (*Amur River Privet*).

The well-known evergreen Privet. Makes a fast-growing hedge that can be clipped into a solid wall of green and kept to any desired height.

Ligustrum japonicum See page 6

Lonicera tatarica See page 15

Prunus caroliniana See page 7

Spiraea thunbergi See page 15

Spiraea vanhouttei See page 15

Thuja occidentalis See page 12

Thuja orientalis See page 12

Tsuga canadensis See page 12



Salix Babylonica
Weeping Willow



Pink Perfection



Sarah Frost

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

While Camellias generally are associated with the Deep South, their zone of tolerance is greater than most people think. It has been found to our delight that they can be planted safely without protection from Richmond southward and thrive especially well along the coastal areas. We have in Richmond plantings of Camellias growing year after year proving beyond doubt that where proper consideration is given to exposure, soil conditions and planting procedure they will thrive and give satisfaction.

The increasing popularity of the Camellia family throughout the entire country has brought about intensive study of varieties, improved hybrids and a general dissemination of growing rules. As a family they are extremely hardy when well established and in happy surroundings.

Some two hundred years ago Camellias were introduced in Europe from their wild habitat in Asia and about fifty years later were brought to America. They were of the variety known under the classification of Japonica and huge specimens are growing in the deep South which are traced back to these plantings. It appears that the original plantings were in the area around Charleston, S. C. and Natchez, Miss.

Briefly, the following rules should be observed: The soil should be of a loose character with plenty of humus and acid reacting in nature, about two points below a neutral 7 pH. A good mixture for the soil to be used is about a third each of sand, peat moss and good garden

loam, especially if the plants are young and are planted with bare roots exposed. Good drainage is essential. If the area is inclined to be excessively damp, provide drainage by means of gravel or cinders below the natural bottom of the hole you dig. Sometimes drainage tile is used if persistently wet. A good rule to consider is that the plant should be planted some two or three inches higher than it was in the nursery to allow for settling and then to provide three inches of mulch material such as peat moss, oak leaves or pine twigs or straw. Well rotted barnyard manure incorporated with the soil mass is beneficial and for an all-around safe fertilizer nothing beats two parts of Cottonseed Meal and one part of Acid Phosphate. Excessive use of a high nitrogen fertilizer or fertilizing too late in the Summer may cause bud drop. Feed your plants well just as soon as the blooming period is finished. A healthy plant produces two growths a season. Insects are few which attack these plants, although scale sometimes forms on the underside of the leaves but is easily controlled with sprays of miscible oil such as Florida Volck.

Select a location having a northern or easterly exposure if possible, with half shade rather than full sun and you will be giving your plants every advantage along with proper preparation and planting, but remember this—they are grown by the thousands in full sun and without too much after care or attention. With your first gorgeous blossoms you, too, will become one of the vast army of Camellia lovers.

*The Demand for Camellias Is Increasing Each Season
We Have a Specially Fine Stock of Them*

SEE LISTINGS PAGE 5

ROSES

We buy only the very best quality Roses from a reputable grower. These sturdy, field-ripened Roses are all 2-year, field grown, top size bushes. We know you will be pleased with our Rose bushes, since no finer ones can be found at any price. We can begin delivering Roses around December 1st and continue on well into Summer. This is possible because we pot our Roses before growth begins so that our customers may have an opportunity to purchase plants in full bloom in late Spring. See Back Cover for additional color illustrations.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

These are the popular hardy Bush Roses so desirable for bedding in combination with shrub or evergreen plantings. Perpetual flowering.

Reds - H. T.

Charlotte Armstrong (Patent No. 455). Beautiful rose red. Long slender bud.

Crimson Glory (Patent No. 105). Glorious, deep crimson. Large bud.

Dickson's Red (Patent No. 376). Brilliant scarlet-red. Fragrant.

E. G. Hill. True scarlet-red, no purple tones.

Etoile de Hollande. Deep crimson. Very popular.

Grenoble. Dark, beautiful red. A favorite of long standing.

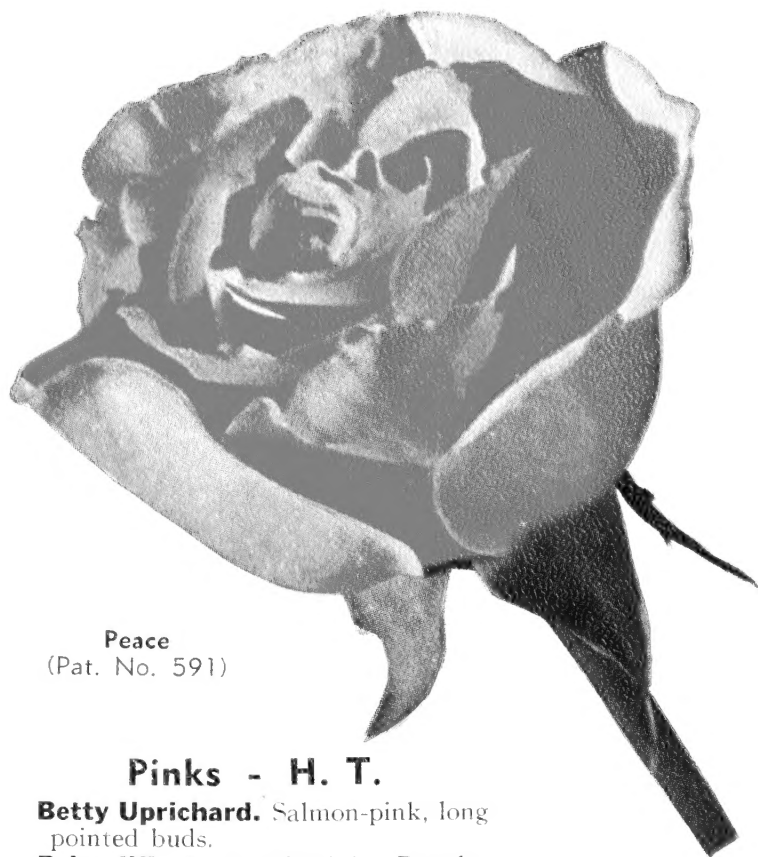
Mirandy (Patent No. 632). Rich dark red, long buds. First prize winner.

New Yorker (Patent No. 823). Bright sparkling red that does not fade.

Nocturne (Patent No. 713). Long buds, cardinal-red. Vigorous grower.

Poinsettia. Scarlet-red. Large flowers.

Red Radiance. Cerise-red. Old favorite.



Peace
(Pat. No. 591)

Pinks - H. T.

Betty Uprichard. Salmon-pink, long pointed buds.

Briarcliff. Pure, soft pink. Popular variety.

Dainty Bess. Dainty single pink.

Mary Margaret McBride (Patent No. 537). Deep coral-pink. Vigorous growth.

Mme. Cochet-Cochet (Patent No. 129). Coppery-pink. Good buds.

Radiance Pink. Shell to deep pink; vigorous growth.

Sterling (Patent No. 21). Flame-pink; superb bud.

Tallyho (Patent applied for). Delightful, dark rose-pink—'49 All America winner.

Whites - H. T.

K. A. Viktoria. Long bud. Creamy-white.

Konigin Luise. Pure white, large flower. Vigorous growth.

Yellows - H. T.

Butterscotch (Patent No. 613). Yellow-orange; outstanding.

Diamond Jubilee (Patent No. 824). Warm orange-yellow. Very vigorous.

Eclipse (Patent No. 172). Golden yellow; very long buds. Vigorous bush.

Hilltop (Patent No. 525). Yellow to buff; beautiful long buds. Vigorous.

McGredy's Yellow. Sunshine yellow. Vigorous bush.

Peace (Pat. No. 591). Creamy-yellow. Extra fine bud.

Soeur Therese. Buttercup yellow. Long bud.

Multicolors - H. T.

Condesa de Sagtogo. Yellow and raspberry red; vigorous grower.

Forty Niner (Patent No. 792). Chinese-red petals with chrome yellow back.

President Hoover. Flaming scarlet, cerise, and yellow.

Taffetta (Patent No. 716). Multicolor from straw yellow to red. Urn-shaped bud.

Talisman. Orange, yellow, and red. Very popular.



Forty-niner (Plant Pat. No. 792)



New Yorker
(See page 21)



Doubloons (Patent No. 152)

STANDARD CLIMBERS

Very hardy one-season blooming climbers of rapid growth. Excellent for covering trellises, pergolas, or walls in a hurry.

Blaze (Patent No. 10). Scarlet, often having some blossoms after blooming season is over.

Doubloons (Patent No. 152). Large double flowers, saffron-yellow.

Gold Rush. Masses of yellow blooms on new canes.

Mary Wallace. Large flower rose-pink.

New Dawn (Patent No. 1). Flesh pink, sometimes having scattered flowers AFTER the main blooming season is over.

Pauls Scarlet. Vivid scarlet; very popular.

Silver Moon. Flowers large, creamy white.

Thor (Patent No. 387). Scarlet-red; blooms 4 in. across on long stems.

Yellow Banksia. Pale yellow cluster blossoms. Evergreen foliage.

ROSA harrisoni (**Harrisons Yellow**). See under Deciduous Flowering Shrubs, page 15.

ROSA hugonis (**Golden Rose of China**). See under Deciduous Flowering Shrubs, page 15.

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

These are the cluster flowering Bush Roses blooming prolifically all Summer. Rapidly gaining in popularity.

Betty Prior (Patent No. 340). Shell-pink inside, carmine outside. Very lovely.

Cecile Brunner. Pink Sweetheart Rose.

Donald Prior (Patent No. 377). A free-blooming gorgeous red.

Floradora. Cinnabar-red. Good growth.

Goldilocks (Patent No. 672). Double golden yellow flowers.

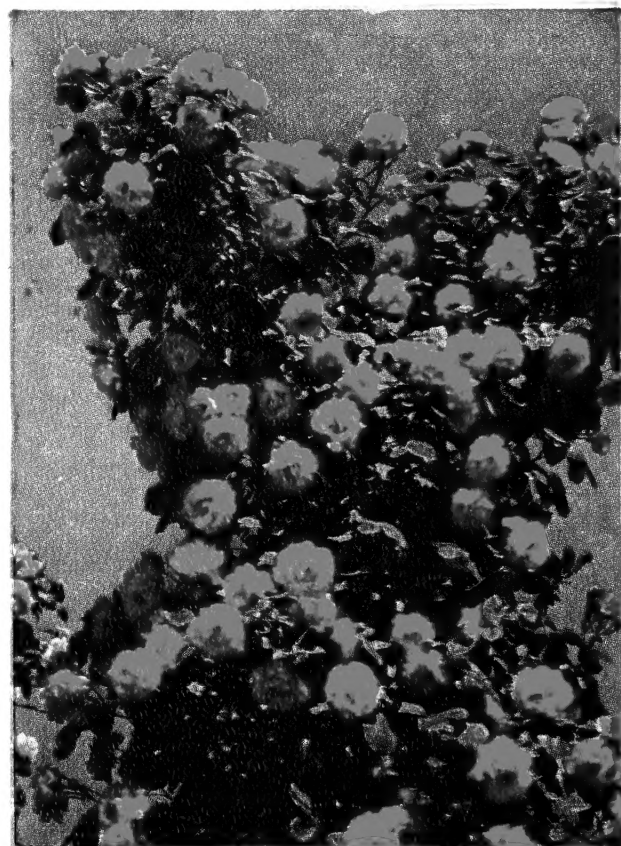
Ideal. Double velvety crimson blooms.

Pinocchio (Patent No. 484). Salmon flushed with gold. Double.

Red Ripples. Brilliant red.

Summer Snow (Patent No. 416). Clear white blossoms. Bushy growth.

World's Fair (Patent No. 362). Deep crimson, semi-double. Very fragrant.



Blaze (Patent No. 10)

General Planting and Maintenance Suggestions

The finest plants grown will not succeed unless they are planted right and have proper care thereafter. We shall make here, briefly, a few suggestions concerning this, hoping that it may prove of some value to our customers.

Generally speaking, plants should have the burlap and packing material removed from the roots before planting. This is true of both bare root (B.R.) and Balled and Burlapped (B&B) plants. However, in case of B&B plants, care must be exercised not to disturb the ball of earth around the roots of the plant, in removal of the burlap. The hole or plant pit should be dug at least 1 foot larger in diameter than the ball of earth or root spread of the plant and only deep enough so that the plant will be planted a fraction deeper than it stood in the nursery. Only good, loose, top soil should be used to back-fill around the plant. If the existing soil is not good, it should be replaced. Back fill around the plant with loose soil and soak in with water to settle the soil around the roots. A saucer-like basin around the base of the plant will help in subsequent waterings. This



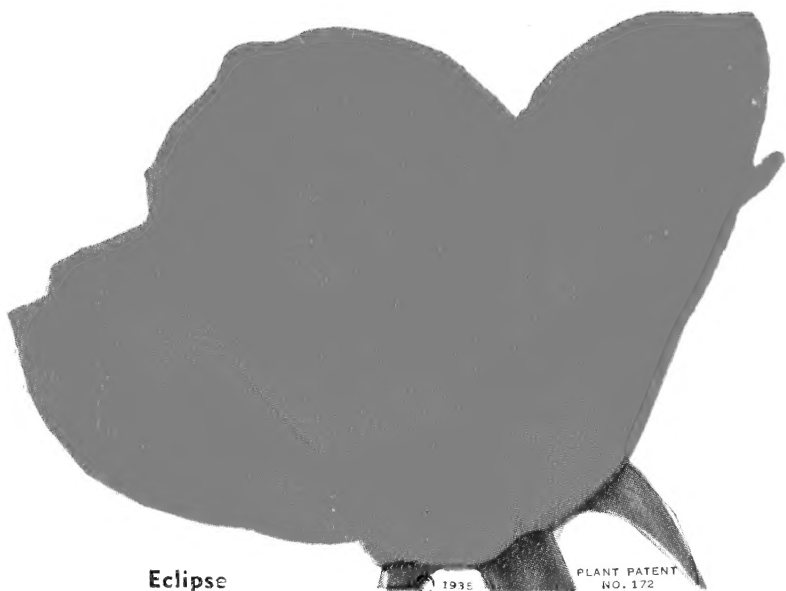
Pinocchio (Patent No. 484)

watering-in should be done even when the ground is wet at the time of planting.

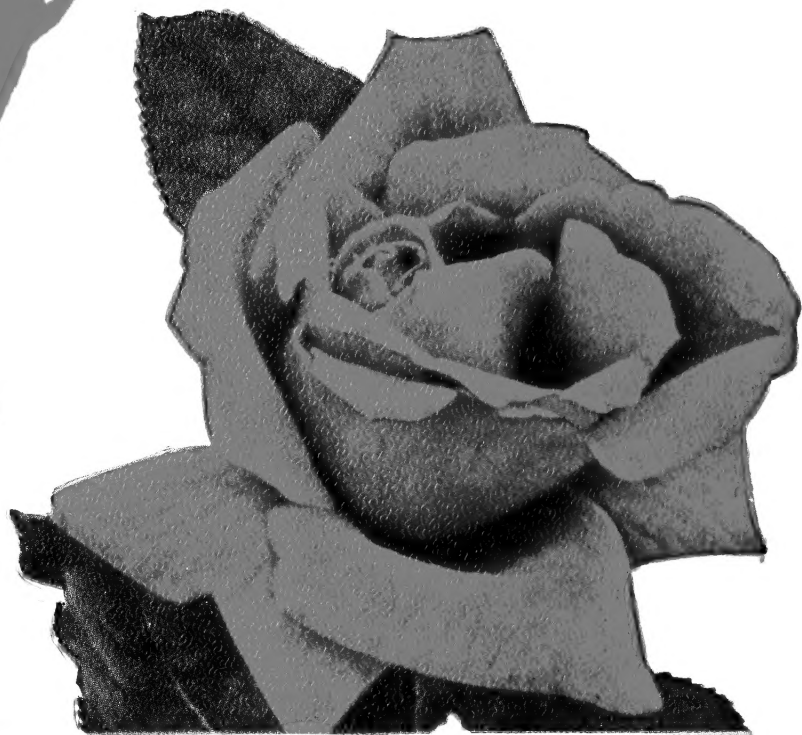
Watering, pruning, insect control, and feeding are the important things to remember in the maintenance of plants. Watering is most important, especially during the first season after transplanting. The only effective way to water is to give plants periodic soakings once or twice every week. Sprinkling the surface around a plant does absolutely no good. Water must be soaked in around the plant so that it reaches to the bottom of the root system. Lack of water causes 90% of the mortality of plants during the first year after transplanting. Proper pruning and feeding are important to healthy plant growth. Space is too limited to discuss this phase of maintenance. Reputable nurserymen can help with advice on this as well as insect control. Do not hesitate to call when your plants need attention.



Floradora



Eclipse



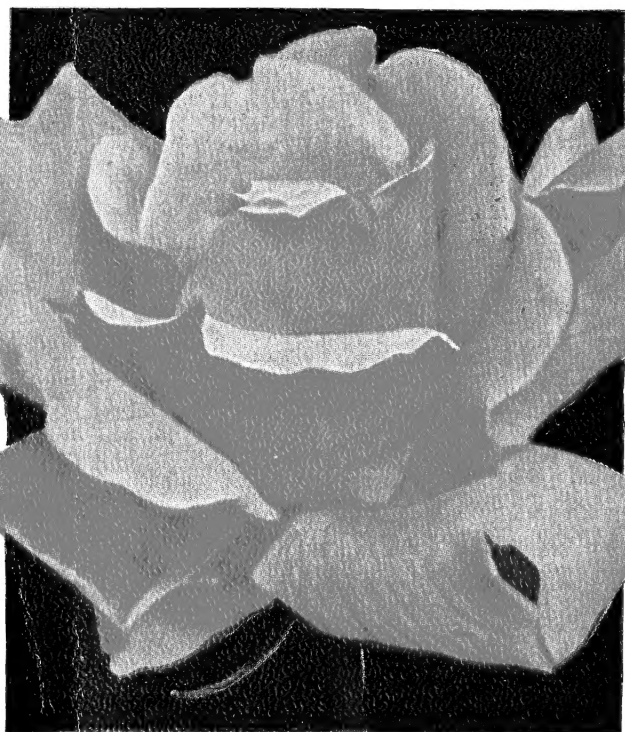
Crimson Glory (Plant Pat. No. 105)

Virginia's Finest Hybrid Tea Roses

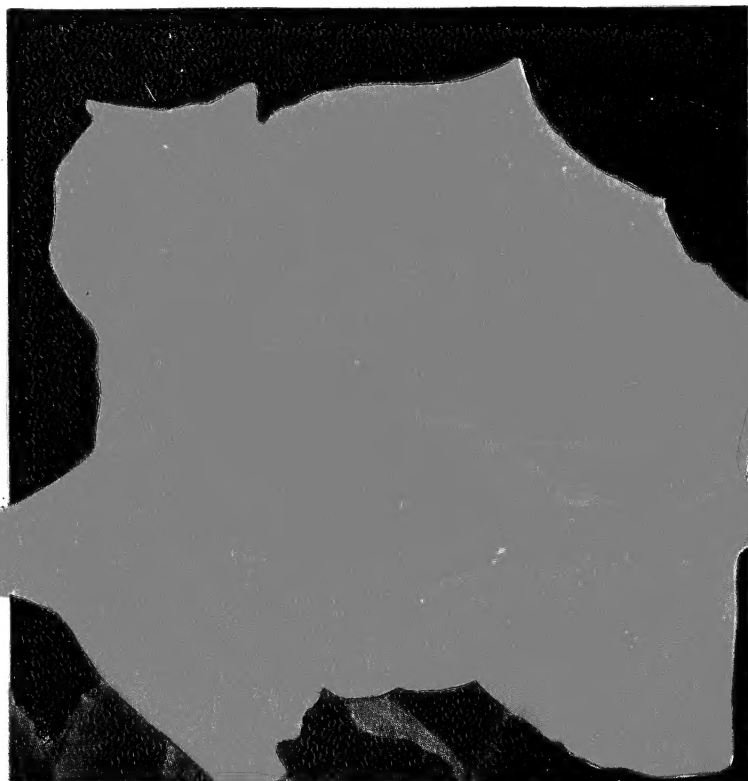
LAIRD'S NURSERIES • Richmond 21, Virginia
Route 2

5 Miles West of City Limits on U.S. Highway 250 (Broad St. Road)

Phone 5-7439



Betty Uprichard



McGredy's Yellow